

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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390 Lak	390 Lak	390 Lak
390 01 p-aspirated	25 t/s-tense ⁰¹	48 x-uvular
390 02 p-tense ⁰¹	26 t/s-ejective	49 x-uvular-tense ⁰¹
390 03 p-ejective	27 t/s-aspirated-labialized ³⁰	50 x-uvular-labialized ³⁰
390 04 b	28 t/s-tense-labialized ^{01 30}	51 x-uvular-tense-labialized ^{01 30}
390 05 t-aspirated	29 t/s-ejective-labialized ³⁰	52 pharyngeal-voiceless
390 06 t-tense ⁰¹	30 t/s-hacek-aspirated	53 m
390 07 t-ejective	31 t/s-hacek-tense ⁰¹	54 n
390 08 d	32 t/s-hacek-ejective	55 l
390 09 k-aspirated	33 t/s-hacek-aspirated-labialized ^{d30}	56 r-trill ⁰²
390 10 k-tense ⁰¹	34 t/s-hacek-tense-labialized ^{01 30}	57 glottal stop
390 11 k-ejective	35 t/s-hacek-ejective-labialized ³⁰	58 h
390 12 k-aspirated-labialized ³⁰	36 s	
390 13 k-tense-labialized ^{01 30}	37 s-tense ⁰¹	11 i
390 14 k-ejective-labialized ³⁰	38 z	52 i-long ³²
390 15 g	39 s-hacek	53 e-mid-pharyngealized ³³
390 16 q-aspirated	40 s-hacek-tense ⁰¹	54 o-mid-trema-pharyngealized [~]
390 17 q-tense ⁰¹	41 s-hacek-labialized ³⁰	55 ash-pharyngealized ³³
390 18 q-ejective	42 s-hacek-tense-labialized ^{01 30}	56 a
390 19 q-aspirated-labialized ³⁰	43 z-hacek	57 a-long ³²
390 20 q-tense-labialized ^{01 30}	44 x	58 u
390 21 q-ejective-labialized ³⁰	45 x-tense ⁰¹	59 u-long ³²
390 22 q-voice ³¹	46 x-labialized ³⁰	60 yod
390 23 q-voice-labialized ^{30 31}	47 x-tense-labialized ^{01 30}	61 w
390 24 t/s-aspirated		

- 390 \$a Lak \$b Kumux \$B literary language \$d Caucasian \$e SW USSR (Daghestan SSR) \$f 64,000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marilyn Vihman (review)
- 390 \$a Murkelinskij, G.B. \$b 1967 \$c "Lakskij jazyk" \$e Jazyki narodov SSSR, vol. 4
- 390 \$a Zhirkov, L.I. \$b 1955 \$c Lakskij jazyk: fonetika i morfologija \$g Moscow: AN SSSR
- 390 \$a Khaidakov, S.M. \$b 1966 \$c Očerki po lakskoj dialektologii \$g Moscow: Nauka
- 390 \$a STRESS \$A "Stress in Lak is weak; mobile and to a certain extent is conditioned by vowel length. But for a number of morphological forms it is fixed on the closed syllable." (p.490)
- 390 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(:)(C)(C)
- 390 01 \$A "Strong = tense consonants are characterized by length and a lack of aspiration." (p.489) "They are...approximately one-and-a-half times" longer than the corresponding (aspirated) obstruents. (Zhirkov 1955, p.9) The tense obstruents or "seminates" occur only prevocally. (Cf. Khaidakov 1966, p.119)

- 390 02 \$A /r-trill/ is not clearly described. Murkelinskij has no detail. Khaidakov calls it a "dental dorsal vibrant." Zhirkov uses similar terms, but also says (p.9) that along with the other voiced consonants, it is pronounced like the corresponding Russian hard consonant.
- 390 30 \$A "The opposition of labialized and plain consonants gives rise to phonemic minimal pairs only on rare occasions.... Labialization of consonants is not characteristic of all Lak dialects." (p.490) Khaidakov (1966, p.118) cites each labialized phoneme together with the number of words in which it occurs word-initially in his Lak-Russian dictionary of 1962.
- 390 31 \$A /q-voice/ is charted with the fricatives in both Zhirkov 1955 and Murkelinskij 1967, but is referred to as a "voiced /q-aspirated/" in Zhirkov (p.10) as well as in Khaidakov (1966, p.119).
- 390 32 \$A According to Murkelinskij, the long vowels play a distinctive role in some words. (p.489) Khaidakov states that vowels are typically long in the literary language (Kumux dialect), but they may correspond to short vowels elsewhere. (p.118) The vowels may be reduced when unstressed. (Zhirkov, p.12) Zhirkov makes no mention of vowel length.
- 390 33 \$A The pharyngealized (and fronted) vowels are produced through "tension in the walls of the pharynx," and had their origin as allophonic variants following /pharyngeal-voiceless/, which later was lost (in some environments). They now occur after uvulars as well as after /pharyngeal-voiceless/ and word-initially. (Zhirkov, p.11) /pharyngeal-voiceless/ occurs only in the neighborhood of pharyngealized vowels. (Khaidakov, p.121)